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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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"If there is anyone who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I him not to east his vote for me, beeause I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."-WIL-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."-WILL-IAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Zanesville, O., Sept. 4, 1900.

Another and a harder frost!

Mr. Hearst's \$50,000 to get a crowd did

labored and brought forth a

Some were mean enough to say there were not as many people in town yesterday as there were the day before.

The Journal invokes the Democrats to have a little pride and make an effort to give Mr. Bryan a house to-day.

Some stronger word than a frost is required to express yesterday's failure. was a shower bath of liquid air.

Evidently Mr. Hearst felt it in the air and stayed away from his well-planned funeral. Did Mr. Creelman notify him?

Counting chickens before they hatched is a safe business compared with estimating Democratic crowds before they

The local Democracy went to bed last night sorehearted. Every man of them felt the damp death-chill in the marrow of

The Democratic atmospheric depression in this city made Mr. Hearst ill in Chicago and sent several to bed here. It was a killing frost.

Just now it seems that the few who did come to the Hearst performance painfully regret that they came to witness the Hearst frost.

In this hour of desolation the Journal forgets its life-long enmity to Bryanism and tenders its sympathy to the bereaved and frost-bitten.

A certain cold Friday years ago is yet remembered as the coldest day on record. Hereafter Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, will be the frostiest day within Democratic recol-

Thus far in the campaign, Mr. Bryan has not told the country whether or not he will payment of the coin bonds and their interest in silver-why not settle the doubt in his speech to-day?

Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Judge Van Wyck, who drew the anti-trust resolution in the Kansas City platform, and Mr. Bryan's Chairman Jones are all named as defendants in suits against monopolies.

The venerable Mark Tapley, who is both chairman of the Bryan national committee and a large shareholder in the cottonbaling monopoly, declared yesterday that he is "entirely satisfied with the outlook."

It is cause for regret that ex-Governor was not induced to come to the neeting, that the trinity-Bryan. Sovereign, against which Bourke Cockran warned the country four years ago-might be present.

"Four years ago," says the Omaha Bee of Tuesday, "hogs in the South Omaha ere quoted at \$2.94; last Monday the average price was \$5.131/s. If Mr. Brybeen a real prophet the price on Monday would have been less than \$2.94."

"The idea that the people want a cheap dollar wants an honest dollar nt. Let us have a good dollar and p at home as much work as we can by a protective tariff."-Ex-President

The Philippine commission, which is now ig a plan of government for the finds many abuses to be corrected. her surprising discoveries it found of habeas corpus was unthe Philippines, and when it abilished a general jail delivery followed of prisoners who had been incarcerated under Spanish law from a few months to several years without a chance in court.

held, and no record showed. This is sort of government, and worse, that Mr Bryan would restore in the Philippines.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON. The announcement that ex-President Harrison will shortly take part in th campaign will be gratifying to all Repub licans. There is no American living whose views on public questions carry more weight with the people or who has the faculty of presenting them in a more forceful and attractive manner than General Harrison. The limitations of his position .\$5.00 as an ex-President prevent him from tak-2.00 | ing an active part in politics, and his careful observance of the proprieties makes him shun interviews on the subject. His silence thus far has been misconstruct the campaign or indifference as to the re sult, but no one who knows him has en tertained such an idea. General Harrison is an American of Americans, a Repub lican of Republicans, and the issues of presidential election would have to be very unimportant and the position of the Republican party very wrong for him not to take a lively interest in the result. Th issues of the present campaign are such as to appeal strongly to his patriotic instincts as well as to his political convictions. A lifelong and ardent supporter of a protective tariff, an unwavering advocate of sound money and opponent of free silver, a veteran of the civil war and defender of the flag, conscientious and conservative in all his views, there is nothing in the batch of political heresies and isms that make up Bryanism to excite anything but his hearty contempt. An attempt has been made to create the impression that General Harrison does not approve of the President's Philippine policy. The Journal ventures the prediction that when he speaks it will be

stitutional duty of the President to ensuppress insurrection against its lawful authority, and no one knows better than he that a treaty is part of the supreme law of the land and that it is as much the duty of the President to enforce the treaty rights of the United States as any other law. To quote his own words: "The President cannot go beyond the law, and he cannot stop short of it. His duty and his oath of office take it all in and leave him no discretion, save as to the means to be employed." If General Harrison were in President McKinley's place he would be doing just what the latter is doing-using the army of the United States to suppress insurrection and establish the authority of the United States in territory rightfully

belonging to it. It may be said without exaggeration that General Harrison inaugurated the era The mountain of National Democratic of modern expansion by recommending the annexation of Hawaii. In his message Feb. 15, 1893, transmitting the treaty o annexation to the Senate, he said:

Only two courses are now open-one, the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other annexation full and complete. I think the latter course will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people, and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States.

There is reason to believe, also, that Gen. Harrison thought Hawaii might be annexed without reference to its ultimate admission as a State. In his instructive work entitled "This Country of Ours," published some three years ago, after describing the usual method of converting territories into

Out of this habit of dealing with the publie domain has come the common thought that all territory that we acquire must, when sufficiently populous, be erected into States. But why may we not take account of the quality of the people as well as of their numbers, if future acquisitions should make it proper to do so? A territorial form of government is not so inadequate that it might not serve for an indefinite time.

This was the first time this question was ever touched upon, and General Harrison, with characteristic felicity of expression, suggested that in the matter of statehood | Tomlinson Hall by not less than 3,000, and the quality of the inhabitants should be taken into account as well as their num-

No two executives ever do things in precisely the same way, and while it is quite likely that General Harrison, if President, would have done some things differently from President McKinley, there can be no doubt that as a big American and a good Republican he approves the main features of the administration policy and that he has nothing but loathing for Bryanism.

THE BRYAN CONDITION.

Four years ago, many prudent business men put on the face of their contracts, 'payable in gold." The practice caused much indignation on the part of Mr. Bryan's advocates. Now, as the election approaches, those who are making contracts for merchandise are, in many instances, inserting the words "void if Bryan is elected." Manufacturers in this city have received similar orders or messages declaring that if they were entirely positive about the result of the election they would order merchandise. This is because there is a general apprehension that if Mr. Bryan should be elected a panic would follow which would paralyze industry and consequently close factories. A few days ago the Albany Journal gave a number of instances in which the clause "void if Bryan is elected" was written into contracts. A company manufacturing cement in Nazareth. Pa., recently made a contract for the extension of its plant, in which is written the proviso "vold if Bryan is elected." The company takes all work under existing conditions, but it does not face the contingency of the election of Bryan. The J. Curley Company, of Brooklyn, N. desired a certain number of carriages the New Haven Carriage Company, but in the contract for the delivery was written: "This agreement to be null and void in case William J. Bryan is elected in No vember." The following letter was sent with the contract:

We inclose herein agreements signed. You will notice that we have made an inforsement at the bottom. Will you please ndorse this yourself? It is just as good policy for you to indorse it as it is for us, for you do not wish to be bound down by anything in case of such adverse circumstances as would occur in the event of legitimate rights of the church certainly

To a large manufacturing concern in Milwaukee a jobbing house sent the following letter in reference to an order for five carloads of goods:

In further reference to our contract, will you kindly advise the writer whether, in ase conditions were to become seriously unsettled on account of the election and he jobbers should be confronted by a pancky state of affairs which would result in the sudden shutting down of business. you would give us permission to cancel he order we have with you for January

not know upon what charges they had been | dise to hesitate all over the country. Sevbest customers will not give orders for goods until after the election" reason thousands of Democrats who would vote for a candidate like Mr. Cleveland will not vote for Mr. Bryan, because they fear the consequences expressed in the words: "Void if Bryan is elected."

If the re-election of Mr. McKinley be accomplished and the revolution in China be wiped out, and the war in the Transvaal take no new complications, then will I be the first to accept the peace that I believe to be necessary, though it be at the cost of acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, since I consider that our forces are now impotent to defend our

sacred and legitimate rights. This is a portion of one of the letters seized by General MacArthur in Luzon and was written by a Tagal officer in close touch with Aguinaldo. The ambushing of American soldiers will go on until after the re-election of President McKinley, upon the assumption on the part of the Tagal leaders that thereby "the impressionable Americans," as one of them calls us, will be led to vote for Mr. Bryan. The election over and Mr. Bryan beaten, Aguinaldo will consider himself overthrown and will probably escape, while the masses will recognize the sovereignty of the United States. The years of war upon which the Bryan orator dwells in the hope of winning patriotic voters will not take place. With Bryan's defeat Aguinaldo will retire and peace will follow.

Some time ago the Journal showed up the scheme to induce Republican farmers subscribe to the Farm, Field and Fireside, an alleged family paper containing articles advocating the election of Bryan. It was a very smooth trick, but was exposed. Since that time these Bryan publishers, using the name of a brother of General O. O. Howard and promising articles by that esteemed veteran, have sent be forwarded, promising a copy of the Bryan paper in payment for the courtesy. The circular of Charles H. Howard has been sent to nearly every Grand Army post in his State, and is addressed to comrades without making apparent the purpose of getting the lists of names. It is a trick to send a Bryan publication under the guise of a farming paper to thousands of veterans whom the managers expect to reach in this indirect manner. It is a fraud.

Out in the far west Mr. Bryan attacked paper trust. There is a combination of paper mills, but they do not control the output of paper or make the prices, as a number of large mills are outside the combination. All of the papers published in Indianapolis are printed on paper purchased outside the combination. Late in 1899 the demand for paper caused a scarcity and the price ran up to 3 cents. It has since fallen off 1/2 cent. Une of the causes of the high price of paper is the printing of newspaper posters like those of Mr. Hearst and expressing them over the country to compete with local Democratic papers. If the pound newspapers would reduce the size, use newspaper type and print fewer falsehoods, the paper market would again be in a condition that a falling off of price might be expected.

The visiting and local Democrats who were persuaded to purchase Mr. Hearst's Chicago American last night must have been somewhat surprised to read in large type that 3,500 delegates were seated, yesterday afternoon, in Tomlinson Hall, and applauded by 4,000 onlookers in the galleries. Equally surprising must have been the information in the same sheet that Mr. Hearst arrived at 2:30 and was escorted to the hall by a club 300 strong. The only thing excelling these statements in inaccuracy was perpetrated by the Sentinel when it announced that thirty acres of people heard Bryan in Military Park, which contains fourteen acres. The Chicago paper's figures exceed the capacity of

Mr. Hearst was not here. Mr. Hearst's papers are declaring that the members of the Republican national committee represent \$40,000,000 or more of the wealth of the country. Judging from the wealth charged up to a member known to the Journal the estimate is more than twenty times too large. In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Hearst is the possessor of more millions than all the members of the Republican national committee unless he has "blown it in" by the publication of three yellow newspapers. It will not do for Mr. Hearst to attempt to array the poor against the rich by such clap-trap. He is or was the richest newspaper publisher in the country and seems to be engaged in the not overlaudable effort to drive other Democratic papers out

Rear Admiral Watson, retired, expresses the opinion that the next presidential election means a great deal, not only to th United States, "but to hundreds of thousands of people in the far-away Philip pines, who wonder if we are going to step aside and watch their throats being cut by the Tagalog tribes now in arms against He is confident that American rule will be the best thing that could possibly happen for the Filipinos, for he says: "I have followed the flag in many countries and on many seas, and I have never yet seen it stand for oppression or bad faith with any people." It will now be in order for Mr. Bryan to hold up the rear admiral as an enemy of the Declaration of Inde

Efforts have been made to align the Catholics in this country against the Philippine policy of the administration on the alleged ground that it is hostile to Catholic interests. Archbishop Ireland does not so regard it, and he says the Pop does not. He calls attention to the fact that the Pope refused to recognize the Fili pino commission that sought, papal intervention, and he says: "The Pope has every confidence that the rights of church in the Philippines will be guarded by the American government." The will be. Mr. Bryan's policy would turn of contagious diseases have been subjected them over to the tender mercies of the to its operation, and the results have been

Four years ago when Mr. Bryan made his first visit to this city a great many people turned out to see him, as they would any other freak or widely advertised person whom they had not seen. Since then he has become an old story, and there is The crowd that came to hear his accept The bare possibility of the election of ance speech a few weeks ago was surpris-Bryan has caused the ordering of merchan- ingly small, and from present indications

that of to-day will be still smaller. Whatever he may be in other places Mr. Bryan is no longer a drawing card in Indiana.

Four years ago to-day Mr. Bryan was touring the South and talking free silver as the paramount issue. At Memphis he

If we must have the gold dollar because foreign nations insist upon it, then I think we should change it and in the place of that face above which is written "Liberty" let us have a picture of a woman in chains and above it written "Bondage." And instead of having on the other side the the chapel of Braccioforte, where they eagle, the emblem of national freedom, let us put a vulture that lives upon the devouring of human kind.

The American people never did indorse a party firing into the backs of American soldiers. They sent the Federalist party to its doom for not supporting the war of 1812; they sent the Democratic party to twenty years of minority in the North because of its leaders denouncing the war for the Union; they will send Mr. Bryan to defeat on that issue alone.

Mr. Bryan has denied that he has promised any person a Cabinet position in case of his election, but he has not denied that there is an agreement between him and "Boss" Croker as to the disposition of the federal patronage in New York if he elected. That is the charge made and reiterated by Senator Hanna.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, who made demagogic appeal yesterday in Tomlinson Hall, is the owner of a monopoly out of which he has made a large fortune. It is related, however, that when a poor inhe went after him with an injunction in the most vigorous manner.

Under free coinage as proposed by the Bryanite platform the owner of silver bul lion would be enabled to deposit 35 cents' worth of the metal and receive legal-tender dollars in return. Would this benefit anybody except the owner of the bullion? Mr. Bryan might tell what he knows about

Now the Democrats attribute their "frost" to the railroads because they did not advertise the special trains. Great Scot! has it come to the pass that Democrats along the railroads in Indiana must be reminded by a flaring poster of a great national party event?

The Journal does not believe the story that silver-mine owners paid Mr. Bryan \$150,000 to force the special declaration for free coinage into the Kansas City platform It was too weak a story for the Journal to purchase when it was offered. Mr. Bryan believes in 16 to 1.

Mr. Bryan has not changed the least in four years; consequently, any one who be lieved him to be a dangerous man four years ago must believe so now, unless he has come to the conclusion, like Bourke Cockran, that to join him is casting doubt on the Supreme Court.

It begins to look as if there might be more Gold Democrat votes against Bryan this year than there were in 1896. Some have gone back to him, but more are going back on him. Mr. Burke pleads guilty to the printed

it as an ordinary person would fly a pest-If the Hon. Frank B. Burke should announce a joint debate with his legislative record he would have larger audiences than

record of his votes and acts against labor

when in the Legislature. In fact, he avoids

Do not stop to inquire if a Bryanite rumor of gain is true, but go ahead with the work.

Not one voter in six went to the polls in Georgia yesterday, and yet it is called an

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Written Across the Envelope. Forgive Kate's husband his bad, careless ways-He has carried this letter for five long days, Placating the Powers.

"Our cook carries Harry's gold-handled um brella all the time." "I wouldn't submit to it." "Oh, yes you would; we wouldn't do a thing to make her dislike us."

Acquired Charity. "Our clergyman plays golf." "Has it done him good?" "Well, it has cured him of preaching so

often against profanity." Melancholy Days. Sweet summer dies; her loss we croon With deep and poignant pain; The twentieth-century wrangle soon Will start out fresh again.

Beyond the Dreams of Conscience. "Clytic, is this young man you are engaged "Oh, Pa, he's rich; he's so rich that he

goesn't have to care whether he pays his debts

The Collector's Warped Conscience. "Isn't it a shame that our people are looting

"I think so; but still, we ought, at least, to

get what bric-a-brac and stuff we want at bargain rates." Embittered Politics.

Bryanite-Ha, Bryan is addressing crowded

uses all over the country." Republican-Oh, yes, of course; if Bryan was all by himself, you know, he'd get the idea that the place was well filled.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson and her son, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, are building two houses facing each other on Lombard street, in San Francisco, having decided to make that city their home. Mrs. Hearst has engaged Prof. Louis

Dyer, of Oxford University, to cross the lectures at the University of California on Mycenean Art." He will sail from Engand about Oct. 10. During his stay he will be Mrs. Hearst's guest. She does nothing Germs of contagious diseases of all kinds.

germicide developed by the bacteriologists of the Marine Hospital Service. This is formaldchyde gas generated by a new process. Cultures of the most virulent type such as to encourage the belief that danger of contagion can be materially lessened. The dowager Empress of Russia has always declined to accept the guard of Russian detectives during her visits home. On been altered at the command of the reigning Czar and much against the desire of the Empress. She is now followed by eight Russian detectives of the international service. Four of these detectives have

is believed, can be eradicated by a rew

taken station at Fredensborg and four in Mark Twain, who will soon return to his

friend who asked him if he did not enjoy traveling: "No, I don't. I do it for the sake of my family. If I had my way I'd settle in one spot and never move. In fact, I can't understand how any writer can be persuaded to move of his own accord. Old Bunyan was in luck when they threw him into prison. If I had been in his place

they'd never have got me out." Stately ceremonies are to attend the transporting of the ashes of Dante to the new Library Palace at Florence. Historical documents show that the remains of the poet were taken from the Ravenna Church and deposited secretly in the outer wall of were discovered in 1865. Enrico Pazzi, the sculptor, had for several years the iron urn containing the ashes of the poet, but he consented to hand over his treasure to the city of Florence, which was Dante's birth-

A score or more of Chicago men and women, under the lead of a Prof. B. Tyler, have piedged themselves to a dlet of uncooked food. They have been organized into a raw-food society, which has resolved that such a diet would banish disease from the earth to a great extent and make physical and intellectual giants of men; and "we believe that the world would be morally improved, because those living on raw roods are always healthful and in a pleasant frame of mind, and have no desire to commit wrong." All that is life-giving in anything is destroyed by fire, says the president of the society, and on this most inclusive observation the society takes its

Musical criticism as it appears in Kansas may be seen in the following estimate of Paderewski, quoted from a Kansas journal: "The fellow is deceitful. He makes you think all the time he is going to play a tune, but he never does. He fiirts all around a tune, but never touches it. His hair looks like a wig, but it isn't. He deceives you in a hundred ways. He makes the sweetest sounds you ever heard that were not a tume. He has his plane so trained that it will keep right on playing when he is not touching it. He reaches out slowly and strokes it, drawing back his elbows like a man brushing a girl's hair. You see the moonlight, and you're there with your girl, but somehow she doesn't love you. know the sorrow of that, and that's why we don't like Paderewski.'

Our temperance meetin' didn't prove The big success it oughter; The chairman tried to blow the froth From off a glass o' water. -Philadelphia Pres

The lessons of war soon are lost. As the ship of state onward careens How many among us, in sooth, Remember what protocol means? -Detroit Journal.

COCKRAN VS. BRYAN IN '96

THE NEW YORKER THEN STRONG IN OPPOSITION TO THE CANDIDATE.

His Words Had the Strength of Firm Conviction-Called Bryan Dishonest and a Demagogue.

This year the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, is making speeches in favor of the election of Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the presidency. Four years ago Mr. Cockran took an active part in the campaign against Mr. Bryan, delivering speeches in various parts of the country. As the distinguished New Yorker had always been a Democrat and high in the counsels of Tammany, this defiance of party dictates to the extent of arraying himself openly against its candidate necessarily called for much courage, and proved the strength of his convictions. The chief issue then, as now, was free silver, and because Mr. Bryan represented the dishonest dollar, Mr. Cockran denounced him and his principles. In a speech made at Tomlinson Hall, in Indianapolis, on Saturday evening, Oct. 3, 1896, Mr. Cockran said, among other things:

"A large number of persons, Mr. Bryan says, have no dollars at all, and would, therefore, be glad to get hold of 53 cents. do not know of any man in this community outside of the almshouse who is with out a dollar. I do not believe that in the city of Indianapolis there is a man tonight who has not got a dollar in his possession, unless he is receiving aid from the county or municipal authorities; and thank God for it. Everybody knows we have few paupers, but we have an immense moneyed class. Every man who is en-gaged in every industrial enterprise, whether in furnishing the capital or furnishing the labor, whether he works upon t or manages the enterprise at the counting house, is deeply interested in the soundness of the money upon which the pay for his employment must depend. And it is against this money, against the integrity of this circulation that Mr. Bryan avows himself and his whole campaign is directed. What has he promised to do for us? You will perceive he never will answer the question how he intends to benefit the condition of the workingman, because he can't."

Again he said: "The history of this country proves con-clusively that the whole of the Bryan mystification is already in a state of collapse It needed but examination to show what a tawdry, empty, senseless argument of false pretenses it was. * * * He (Bryan) issues an appeal to cupidity. He thinks when he asks a farmer to repudiate his debts he asks the farmer something he will want to do himself, and there he misunderstands the character of the American citizen, whether he works in the field or whether he works in the store. Wherever an American citizen is found we are pretty sure to find an honest man. And an apto dishonesty and dishonor cannot find favor with the citizens of a country who have created such a history as that of which we boast.

In another place Mr. Cockran said: "You will find out when the Populist (meaning Bryan) starts out upon his scheme of beneficence and reform to enrich the farmer that the man whom he robs is the helpless laborer who has no commodity but his toil to offer in the

Later on he says, and it is a condition as true to-day as four years ago:

"The business of the country is languishing now because everywhere men are doubtful as to the kind of money that will be received if they should part with money now. Everywhere men are gathering to themselves their commodities and their money, fearful of what may happen if Bryan should be elected." A PERSONAL VIEW.

And here is what Mr. Cockran thinks of the man, who is the same man to-day that he was four years ago:

"My friends, there can be no hatred of class in a country that understands the rules which govern mankind. When we see the spectacle of a man going across this country asking people of the United States to intrust him with the powers and privileges of an office in which he will b called to administer the law, and bases his appeals to their suffrage upon appeals to their hatred and their distrust of each other, he shows that he misunderstands the purposes for which governments are formed. He shows that he is not fit to be trusted by a people as honest and industrious as the American people. "I do not object to anything that has

occurred in this canvass. I am glad that the issue is present. The man never knows the quality of the ship in which he sails until she has been menaced by the tempest and the waves. A man never knows the security of his government until he sees the assaults, which it has been capable of repelling. We have seen this ship of state ride safely through the tempest and storm of civil war. We have seen her ride safely through this tempest of hatred and strife sought to be aroused in the breasts of the American people by the agitators who think they can ride into power over the objections of the people, but they will find themselves thwarted by the intelli-

gence of the American laborer. "If there was nothing involved in this contest except the defeat of Mr. Bryan I would not be here to-night, for that is accomplished already. There is something more than that. We must not be content with defeat by a bare majority. We must not be willing to admit for an instant that there can be a minority respectable in so disreputable in its proposals. The de-feat must be so overwhelming that no home in Hartford, Conn., thus answers a demagogue will ever again find profit in at- from all the States of the Union.

Mr. Cockran's speech concluded with this ringing announcement:

"To-night I stand before you declaring that in the presence of the peril which now overhangs the country I cannot reconcile my conscience to even a half-hearted measure of opposition, and I cannot justify myself in the sight of God unless I vote for William McKinley.

EARNEST OPPOSITION. The following excerpt from a speech made four years ago in Madison-square Garden, New York city, shows still further how deeply in earnest he was:

"Fellow-Democrats-We must raise our hands against the nominee of our party, and we must do it to preserve the future o that party itself. We must oppose the nomince of the Chicago convention, and we by President Hill at 10 o'clock this mornknow full well that the success of our opposition will mean our own exclusion from public life, but we will be consoled and gratified by the reflection that it will prove that the American people cannot be divided into parties on a question of simple morals or a common honesty.'

It will not do for him to assert that the 16-to-1 issue has been eliminated in face of the signed letter written by Mr. Bryan to the New York World the day after his reomination, in which this passage appears: that I have abandoned sliver, or sidetracked it, or tried in any way to evade it, you can set it down as false. . . . The men who demand the abandonment of the silver question did what they could to make the party a gold-standard party, and when

they were outvoted they left the party and did what they could to defeat the ticket * * * I want the Filipinos to have chance to celebrate the Fourth of July, and want every private monopoly destroyed, but I also want silver restored at the ratio of 16 to 1, and want the national banks deprived of the power to issue paper money.' In that same Madison-square speech Mr. Cockran had this to say of a candidate who has changed in no particular, but | the patriotism of the plain people and the whose election he now advocates:

"He (Bryan) is a candidate who was swept into the nomination by a wave of popular enthusiasm, awakened by appeals to prejudice and greed. He is a candidate | General prosperity has given large revwho, declaring that this was a revolutionary movement, no sooner found himself face to face with the American feeling than he realized that this soil is not propitious to revolution; that the people of this country will not change the institutions which have stood the tests and experiences of a century for institutions based upon the fantastic dreams of Populist agitators; that the American Nation will never consent to substitute the Republic of Washington, of Jefferson and of Jackson for the Republic money market. The prepayment of interest of an Altgeld, a Tillman or a Bryan."

TOOK A LONG DRIVE.

Several Callers of Note.

CANTON, O., Oct. 3.-President and Mrs. McKinley took their usual drive, to-day, through the city and the outskirts. The day was delightful and they remained out lenger than usual. No plans have been made for going to Washington to confer with Cabinet officers on matters connected with the Chinese situation or for any other purpose. On the contrary, there is every indication that the President will be in Canton all this week.

There were many callers to-day, the most prominent visitor being Michael H. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle one of the twelve United States com sioners to the Paris exposition. He arrived during the morning and made an appointment to see the President later.

BUSINESS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ISSUED BY R. G. DUN & CO.

Liabilities Only 37 Per Cent. of th Figures in 1896-Two Firms Suspended Business Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.-Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures for the nine months this year to date. Comparison is made below of failures and liabilities this year and last for nine months

in different sections of the country: -Number.-Southwest 594 -Liabilities .-

New England\$17,512,286 \$12,922,66 Middle 42,969,931 South 11,657,073 14,804,020 Northwest 4,870,398 Pacific 3,413,536 3,002,119

United States\$101,867,448 \$57,703,905 A comparison is also made between the man needs than orange or apple or pomefailures of the quarter just ended and those ! granate." the corresponding three months of 1896 when business was similiarly disturbed by a political campaign and conditions were not unlike those at present existing. The number and liabilities are given herewith:

-Numbers .-Banking 14 -Isiabilities .-Commercial\$27,119,996 \$73,224,649

Banking 5,632,732 11,712,960 Big Philadelphia Produce House.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.-Late to-day the failure was announced of Nace Swartley, a well-known produce commission house, with offices at No. 11 South Water street and 800 Terminal Market, and formal notice of their assignment was filed in the office of the recorder of deeds. John Sparhaw, ir., an attorney, who is named as the assignee of the firm, when questioned concerning the failure, said he was not prepared at this time to give any

Building Failure at Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 3 .- P. H. Engle. the most extensive builder in this city, has failed. His liabilities will reach \$250,000,

and his assets approximate \$200,000. Judg-

figures concerning the firm's liabilities or

ments and mortgages cover about \$100,000 of the liabilities. Faith in American Finances. NEW YORK, Oct. 3 .- Lord Revelstok, a director of the Bank of England, before sailing for home yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse said: "England's extensive loans for the South African war will not interefere with her financial condition. The war has been a heavy burden.

cial condition of America to-day than ever

but now that it is about over the debts

caused by it will be cared for rapidly

England has more confidence in the finan-

Another Canadian Fraud. MONTREAL, Oct. 3.-Thomas G. Chisolm, manager of the Montreal Cold Storast night on a charge of conspiracy. The arrest is in connection with that of Gillis and McCullough, arrested last week Bank of Halifax out of \$220,000, by means of fraudulent warehouse receipts.

But They Didn't "Pour."

Hearst's New York Journal, Tuesday. Indianapolis is to welcome to-morrow ne of the greatest political gatherings that ever assembled in America. The National association of Democratic Clubs is to hold tens of thousands will pour into the city

ADDRESSED BY ROBERTS

AMERICAN BANKERS HEARD THE TREASURER ON MONEY.

Officers for the Coming Year-Meeting

of the Live Stock Boards-South-

ern Cotton Spinners.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.-The American bankers' convention was called to order ing. Reports from the various States were heard, every section of the country reporting financial improvement. An address by United States Treasurer Roberts, on "The Treasury and the Money Market,"

Mr. Roberts, after reviewing the history of ancient and modern banking and comparing the methods of English, continental and American systems, took up the matter of current monetary conditions. In part, he said: "If proof were needed that the time is past when a single bank is needed to place government bonds, the Spanish war loan of 1898 affords it abundantly. The zeal of the banks in subscribing for that loan five times over deserves all praise for their loyalty and devotion, and the praise should be extended freely and graciously. But the offers in small sums from individuals were twice the amount called for. The floating of that loan without discount and at a cost of only one-fifteenth of 1 per cent. for printing and distribution records both excellence of the work of the treasury. "For two years our financial problems have related to the surplus. The Spanish war cost much less than the estimates. enues. The secretary of the treasury has had to decide what to do with \$178,000,000 of unused funds, for the treasury was able to spare so much from quick resources, and yet to retain about \$50,000,000 in its own vaults. That is about the cash kept by the British exchequer in the Bank of Eng-

"The task was to serve the government and to respond to the frequent and somecould be only a transient measure; bendholders showed no desire to accept interest in advance on rebate. Stronger measures were adopted and were successful. Offers were put out Nov. 15, 1899, to buy \$25,000,000 in old fours and fives at the prices then President Mckinley Also Received | current, and purchases were made of \$19,300,650. In May the secretary of the treasury gave notice that the twos of the funded loan of 1891 would be paid on presentation and interest would stop on them Aug. 18. By that date \$13,231,750 had been paid of the total of \$25,364,500, and on Sept, 25 \$4,700,750 remained unpresented, free of

"The largest contribution of relief, however, was by the act of March 14. That provides for the exchange of threes, fives and old fours for new consols at 2 per cent. During the six months which have elapsed, such exchange has been made to the amount of \$332,117,850, which is 39.57 per cent. of the bonds eligible, to wit: \$539,146,-340. Of these redemptions \$76,337,000 was in threes, being 38.4 per cent. of that class; \$202,659,900 in old fours, 37.16 per cent. of that class, and \$53,120,950 in fives, being 55.91 per cent. of their total last March. In the exchange the treasury paid out \$33,169,060, and a net saving of \$8,418,205 was made to the government in the transactions, while there was no increase of the public debt.

INCREASED CIRCULATION. "As a consequence of the provisions of the new financial law the bonds pledged for national bank circulation ran up from \$239 .-947,270 on March 14 to \$296,172,880 Sept. 15, The whole volume of the bank notes, including those secured by money, increased between the same months by \$112,445,658, and became \$361,880,936, which is more than ever before affoat.

"A greater addition to the available resources of trade and industry was the deposit of public funds in the national banks. This was not a new device, but an enlargement of a well-established practice. Deposits were granted to every bank applying with proper security while the surplus permitted, and about \$50,000,000 was kept in the treasury. The moneys so placed were at their maximum Feb. 10, at \$109,-094,878, including the credit of disbursing officers, and were reduced to \$96,410,498 by Sept. 18. The depositories number 440, they are found in every State except Mississippi and Nevada, and every Territory except Arizona and the Indian Territory. The banks holding \$50,000 or less are 170; from \$50,000 to \$100,000, 93; from \$100,000 to \$200,000, 87; from \$200,000 to \$500,000, 61; from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 19; over \$1,000,000, 1 "May 23, to prepare for payment of old twos, a call was made on these depositories pro rata, and in June a second and third call followed, to the aggregate of \$14,853,700. No single institution, no one city could have paid that money more promptly and with less friction than did these 440 banks all over the country. "This is the plain story of the putting out

rent expenditures. "With its mingled verdure and blossom and fruit, the orange grove of the Indian river of Florida or the extensive ranches of southern California is a triumph of arboriculture. More rich in its yellow fruitage is the policy which from the treasury scatters to all marts the treasure which no orchard can equal, which serves more hu-

of \$178,000,000 from the treasury above cur-

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, the nominating committee, composed of one member from each State, met and agreed on the following slate to be presented to the convention to-morrow President, Alva H. Trowbridge, New York; vice president, Myron T. Herrick, Cleveand. There will be a fight for the presidency made on the floor in behalf of J. G. Forgan, of Chicago. W. L. Mayer, of Butte, Mont.; Kenneth Clarke, of St. Paul, Minn.; James H. Willcock, of Pittsburg; S. A. Morrison, of Indianapolis, and William Hill, of Richmond, have been selected for the executive board. They will name the secretary and treasurer.

The trust company section of the asso clation met separately from the general body this morning, seventy-five members, representing every State in the Union, being present. The section was welcomed to the city by John Skelton Williams, president of the Richmond Trust and Savings Deposit Company, who was followed by Willlam C. Mather, of Cleveland, O., chairman of the section, in response A paper on "The Duties and Liabilities of Trust Companies Acting as Transfer

Agents and Registrars" was read by Harry Bowdoin, vice president of the Maryland Trust Company, of Baltimore. "The Proper Conservative Attitude of Trust Companies Toward Corporate Enterprises" was treated in a paper by John . Borne, president of the Colonial Trust Company of New York city. The subject, "Necessity of Trust Company Officers: Having Legal Education," by Henry Russell, counsel for the Union Trust Company, Detroit, Mich., was the address of the day. "The Advantages of Operating Safe Deposit Vaults in Connection with the Trust Company" was treated by William A. Carr.

Crampton, of the Northern Trust Company, Chicago. LIVE STOCK BOARDS.

treasurer of the Union Trust Company.

Pittsburg, Pa. A paper on "Trust Com-

pany Advertising" was read by Richard L.

National Association Adjourns Its Louisville Meeting-The Officers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.-The meeting of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Boards adjourned at 1 o'clock this afterpoon, to meet next year in Nashville. Col. C. P. Johnson, of Illinois, was re-elected age and Freezing Company, was arrested | tresident; E. P. Niles, of West Virginia, vice president; Dr. F. T. Eisenman, of this city, secretary. Indianapolis was Nashon a charge of defrauding the Merchants' | ville's competitor for the next place of meeting. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee from each State in which the quarantine line runs to consider the advisability of eatablishing a permanent zone with a close

Another resolution recommended that the Inited States Department of Agriculture stablish an open season during Nove and December, and that the various States its convention there, and Democrats by interested arrange details in a similar manner to last season. A resolution was a ssed petitioning Congress to enact such